OLD SORES SAP THE VITALITY AND UNDERMINE THE HEALTH

Old Sores that refuse to heal are a constant menace to health. They sap the vitality and undermine the constitution by draining the system of its very life fluids, and those afflicted with one of these ulcers grow despondent and almost desperate as one treatment after another fails. They patiently apply salves, washes, plasters, etc., but in spite of all these the sore refuses to heal and eats deeper into the surrounding flesh, destroying the tissues and growing to be a festering, inflamed and angry mass. The source of the trouble is in the blood. This vital fluid is filled with impurities and poisons which are constantly being discharged into the sore or ulcer, making it impossible for the place to heal. It will not do to depend on external applications for a cure, because they do not reach the real cause, and valuable time is lost experimenting with such treatment; the most they can do is keep the ulcer clean. Any sore that will not heal is dangerous, for the reason that it may have the deadly germs of Cancer behind it. A cure can be brought about only through a remedy that can change the quality of the blood, and this is what S. S. S. does. It goes to the very bottom of the trouble, drives out the poisons and germs with which it is filled, and purifies and builds up the entire circulation. By the use of S. S. S. the sore is supplied with new, rich blood which corrects the trouble, soon stops the discharge, and allows the place to heal naturally and permanently. S. S. S. also reinvigorates the entire system, and where the constitution has been depleted or broken down it quickly builds it up and restores perfect health. Write for our special book on sores and ulcers, and any medical advice you are in need of; no charge for either.

S.S.S.
PURELY VEGETABLE.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

FARMERS,

You are again brought to face the problem of stocking your farms for another season with tools, implements, etc. We want you to call on us when doing this. We are in the best position to serve you that we have ever been. Our stock is the best that experience, perseverance and money can make it, and we are enabled to offer you a few things at very low prices, notwithstanding the general advance in goods. These goods are possibly a little cheaper than you can buy them in other markets, to wit:

Dixie Boy Plows, Farquhar Plow Stocks, Georgia Ratchet Plow Stocks, Steel Shapes, Etc.

Besides these we have an excellent stock of SYRACUSE PLOWS and TWO-HORSE-MIDDLE-BREAKERS.
We are selling for the third season the

K. P. Guano Distributors.

This distributor has easily proven itself to be the best thing of the kind for general use. We also have the COLE GUANO DISTRIBUTORS, which do such nice work distributing around the growing crop. Do not fail to see our Corn and Cotton Planters.

American Steel Wire Fencing.

We are prepared to furnish this in any quantity. Let us know what are your needs, our prices will induce you to buy.

O. K. Stoves and Ranges.

Commence by doing the right thing, make the cooking a pleasure instead of work. You can do this by putting one of our O. K. COOK STOVES IN YOUR KITCHEN. They never fail.

Very truly yours,

Manning Hardware Co.

To Farmers and Garden Planters.

We have added an up-to-date Seed Department to our grocery line and have just received our first shipment of Seeds from the reliable house of T. W. Wood & Sons of Richmond, Va.

We Have Exclusive Control of Their Seeds For Manning,

and can supply your wants at catalogue prices.

We also carry in stock Wood's Poultry Grain Food and Shredded Alfalfa, the proper foods to make hens lay during the winter months.

Our motto is, to keep what the other fellow don't and if we haven't got it, let us know and we will get it.

The Manning Grocery Co.

ALCOLU RAILROAD.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS
Effective February 9, 1906.

NORTHEAST.—READ DOWN. SOUTHWEST.—READ UP.

No. 1. Mixed.	No. 3. Mixed.	No. 5. Mixed.	Miles.	STATIONS.	Miles.	No. 2. Mixed.	No. 4. Mixed.	No. 6. Mixed.
A. M*	P. M.	P. M.				P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
11 00	12 30	7 45	0	Lv.....Alcolu.....Ar	25	5 00	8 30	9 20
11 05	12 35	7 50	2	.....McLeod*.....	23	4 55	8 15	9 10
11 15	12 45	8 00	5	.....Harby*.....	20	4 40	8 10	9 00
11 20	12 50	8 05	7	.....DuRant*.....	18	4 35	8 05	8 55
11 45	1 15	8 30	12	.....Sardinia.....	13	4 10	7 40	8 30
11 55	1 25	8 40	14	.....New Zion*.....	11	4 00	7 30	8 20
12 00	1 30	8 45	15	.....Beard*.....	10	3 55	7 25	8 15
12 15	1 45	9 00	17	.....Seloc*.....	8	3 40	7 10	8 00
1 00	2 30	9 45	21	.....Hudson*.....	4	3 15	6 45	7 35
1 30	3 00	10 15	25	Ar.....Beulah.....Lv	0	3 00	6 30	7 20
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.				P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

*McLeod. Harby. DuRant. Sardinia. New Zion. Beard. Seloc and Hudson flag stations.

Mondays, No. 3.
Wednesdays, No. 1.
Thursdays, No. 1.
Fridays, No. 3.
Saturdays, No. 5.

Mondays, No. 6.
Tuesdays, No. 4.
Wednesdays, No. 2.
Thursdays, No. 2.
Saturdays, No. 4.

P. R. ALDERMAN, Traffic Manager.
F. L. COLLINS, Superintendent.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE
NORTH CAROLINA-SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA-ALABAMA-FLORIDA

ATLANTIC COAST LINE
THOROUGHFARE OF TRAVEL
Between the
NORTH AND SOUTH
Florida—Cuba.

A passenger service unexcelled for luxury and comfort, equipped with the latest Pullman Dining, Sleeping and Thoroughfare Cars.

For rates, schedule, maps or any information, write to

WM. J. CRAIG,
General Passenger Agent,
Wilmington, N. C.

Cured Hemorrhages of the Lungs.

"Several years since my lungs were so badly affected that I had many hemorrhages," writes A. M. Ake, of Wood, Ind. "I took treatment with several physicians without any benefit. I then started to take Foley's Honey and Tar, and my lungs are now as sound as a bullet. I recommend it in advanced stages of lung trouble." Foley's Honey and Tar stops the cough and heals the lungs, and prevents serious results from a cold. Refuse substitutes. The Arant Co. Drug Store, successors to The R. B. Loryea Drug Store.

PROBLEMS IN COLORS

WHITE IS COOL, YET ARCTIC ANIMALS AS A RULE ARE WHITE.

Why Are Land Birds Mostly Dark and Sea Birds, In Many Cases, White?—Why Have Nearly All Purple Blossoms Poisonous Properties?

In summer weather ladies, and men, too, when possible wear white. Why? To keep cool, of course, you will say.

If this be so, why, then, are almost all the creatures that live in arctic regions clothed in white? The usual reply is that the white color is for protective purposes—in order, in fact, to make them invisible to their enemies in the midst of the wastes of snow.

But, consider, again, is this reasonable? From whom does the polar bear need to hide? He has no enemies to fear. And as for the birds which assume a white plumage when they migrate north, surely they also have far fewer foes in the polar regions than when farther south.

Again, if white be a cool color this is surely another reason against the inhabitants of the coldest regions turning white at the approach of winter. It is easy to strengthen this argument. Visit the tropics, and you will find hardly any white animals or birds. In the very hottest regions of the globe not only is man, as a rule, black, but the birds and beasts are either very dark or else extremely brilliant in color. Of tropical birds the commonest colors run as follows: Brown, dark green and dark blue, emerald green, reds and yellows.

Speaking of the birds again, why is it that land birds are mostly dark hued while so many sea birds are white?

Here is another color puzzle. Almost all song birds are somber in hue, while the brightly colored species, such as the jays, the parrots and birds of paradise, have naturally harsh voices.

The colors of flowers and leaves offer numbers of interesting problems. No one quite knows why the prevailing tint of early spring flowers is either white or yellow. Yellow, indeed, holds its own to some extent all through the summer, but the typical color of summer blooms is pink, while as the autumn advances richer crimsons and all the rich, glowing hues of dahlias and chrysanthemums are seen.

Horticulturists have produced poppies of pretty nearly every shade under the sun, and with many other flowers they seem able to alter the colors almost as they please. Yet the blue rose, the black tulip and the green carnation seem as far off as ever they were in spite of constant efforts to arrive at them. Nearly three centuries ago Dutch gardeners imagined themselves on the verge of inventing a black tulip.

The colors of the blossom of fruit trees are limited to white, pink, bright scarlet and purple. The reason no one knows. Nor is it clear why nearly all plants with purple blossoms have poisonous properties. The deadly nightshade is an instance which will be familiar to all country readers.

It used to be said and many still imagine that intensity of color depends upon intensity of light. The brilliancy of a tropical landscape seems in some measure to bear this out. But any amount of arguments may be deduced against it. Rubies, opals and other exquisitely colored gems are dug from the depths of the earth.

The rays of the sun have never touched them. The pulp of some fruits is more richly tinted than the outer rind, while the crimson blood of animals is hidden from the light. What could be more rich and magnificent in color than the wings of many moths? Yet these are all night flying creatures.

Speaking of moths, it seems odd that there is no blue moth. Very few show even a touch or spot of blue. The colorings of butterflies present many problems, for there seems no order or method in their hues and markings, and a strange point is the absolute difference in these points between species otherwise closely allied.

Why do autumn leaves turn yellow? Here is a question which is more easily answered than some that have already been suggested. The popular reply is, "The frost does it." This is only partly correct. If a really hard frost were to happen early in autumn there would be no tints at all. All the leaves would turn brown at once. The really gorgeous colors are produced by a slow and gradual fall of temperature, of course, without too much wind or rain. The cold causes a chemical ferment, which attacks the color compounds in the cells of the leaf. It is those leaves which contain most sugar which oxidize most rapidly and of which, consequently, the color becomes most rich and brilliant.

A question which is often asked is, "Why do lobsters, shrimps and certain other similar shellfish turn red when boiled?" It seems that the black coloring matter which colors the shell of the lobster during life is an iron compound. We know that iron rust is red. The effect of boiling is practically to turn this iron compound in the lobster shell to a highly oxidized rust.

The dislike of certain creatures for certain colors is strange. If a number of earthworms be placed in an oblong box, of which one half is covered with red and the other with blue glass, they will with one accord crawl away from the blue light and take refuge under the red glass. Many other higher creatures share the same dislike to blue rays.—Pearson's Weekly.

Consideration.

Jimson—Now, you wouldn't marry me, would you? Miss Sears—Most certainly not. But why do you ask such a question? Jimson—Just to decide a bet.

Let no man think lightly of good, saying in his heart it will not benefit me. Even by the falling of water drops a water pot is filled.—Buddha.

Caught Cold While Hunting a Burglar.

Mr. Wm. Thos. Lanorgan, provincial Constable at Chapleau, Ontario, says: "I caught a severe cold while hunting a burglar in the forest swamp last fall. Hearing of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, I tried it, and after using two small bottles, I was completely cured." This remedy is intended especially for coughs and colds. It will loosen and relieve a severe cold in less time than by any other treatment and is a favorite wherever its superior excellence has become known. For sale by The Arant Co. Drug Store, successors to The R. B. Loryea Drug Store.

Supervisor's Quarterly Report.

The following Report of Claims approved for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1906, showing number, in whose favor, for what purpose, and amount, is published in accordance with the requirements of the law:

No.	Name and Purpose.	Am't.
664	B M Hardy, Magistrate's Constable	$ 6 25
665	J P Turbeville, Magistrate's Salary	58 33
666	S C Turbeville, Township and County Board Equalization	7 20
667	T R Roberson, Township Board Assessor	2 00
668	R H Green, Township Board Assessor	2 00
669	J H Keels, Magistrate's Salary	8 33
670	A P Ragin, Magistrate's Salary	8 33
671	L J Nettles, Magistrate Salary	8 33
672	L M Coker, Magistrate's Constable	52 00
673	S P Holladay, Superintendent Education, part salary	337 50
674	Belle Holladay, Clerk Superintendent Education	50 00
675	S P Holladay, Stamps, Stationary, etc.	15 20
676	S J Bowman, County Treasurer, part salary	200 00
677	W T Kelly, Magistrate's Constable	18 75
678	S M Geddings, Magistrate's Constable	6 25
679	S C Turbeville, Supplies to Poor	38 00
680	S C Turbeville, Supplies to Poor	28 00
681	S C Turbeville, Coffin for Pauper	7 00
682	W. I Hudnal, et al, Guard Chaingang	60 00
683	A P Ragin, Magistrate Acting Coroner	25 00
684	R F Epperson, Supplies for Chaingang	5 00
685	J H Lowder, Coroner's Constable	10 00
686	J H Lowder, Magistrate's Constable	68 75
687	J H Lowder, Magistrate's Constable	6 25
688	I M Woods, M D, Post Mortem	5 00
689	J H Garland, Lumber	74 54
690	A J Richbourg, Magistrate Acting Coroner	8 50
691	E B Gamble, Sheriff, Dieting Account	72 00
692	E P Briggs, Making Arrest	1 40
693	E B Gamble, Arrest and Expenses	4 96
694	E B Gamble, Lumber	2 33
695	E B Gamble, Wood for Jail	5 75
696	E B Gamble, Conveying Lumber	13 15
697	E B Gamble, Balance Salary and Postage	411 21
698	J M Windham, Postage, etc.	5 30
a699	E C Dickson, Part Auditor's Salary	25 00
b699	A I Barron, Clerk Court Salary, etc.	195 91
700	E J Browne, Clerk Board Education, and Locating Road	23 50
701	H M McIntosh, Balance Salary County Commissioner	58 60
702	B P Broadway, Balance Salary County Commissioner	27 00
703	Jehu Smith, Supplies to Poor	28 00
704	A P Ragin, Guarding and Feeding Prisoners	7 50
705	B A Johnson, Chaingang Supplies	89 68
706	B A Johnson, Supplies to Poor	42 50
707	E B Brown, Clerk Board County Commissioners	12 50
708	N D Thames, Coroner's Constable	4 00
709	R H Jennings, State Treasurer, Special Loan	3500 00
710	R H Jennings, State Treasurer, Interest on Special Loan	175 00
711	W R Evans, Care of Pauper	20 00
712	B A Johnson, Supplies to Poor	63 10
713	B A Johnson, Supplies chaingang	98 59
714	J M Windham, Judge of Probate, Lunacy	5 00
715	J M Windham, Judge of Probate, Lunacy	5 00
816	J M Windham, Judge of Probate	5 00
717	Jonas Dennis, Coroner's Constable	2 00
718	J D Rutledge, Township Board Assessor	4 00
719	Peter Chewning, Township Board Assessor	4 00
720	J F Richbourg, Magistrate's Constable	8 33
721	J F Richbourg, Magistrate's Constable	8 33
722	J F Richbourg, Magistrate's Constable	8 33
723	J F Richbourg, Magistrate's Constable	8 33
724	J F Richbourg, Magistrate's Constable	8 33
725	J F Richbourg, Magistrate's Constable	8 33
726	J F Richbourg, Magistrate's Constable	8 33
726	J F Richbourg, Magistrate's Constable	8 33
727	J F Richbourg, Magistrate's Constable	8 33
728	J F Richbourg, Magistrate's Constable	8 33
729	J F Richbourg, Magistrate's Constable	8 33
730	J F Richbourg, Magistrate's Constable	8 33
731	H A Richbourg, Magistrate's Constable	8 50
732	A J Richbourg, Magistrate, Acting Coroner	20 83
733	A J Richbourg, Magistrate's Salary	25 00
734	A J Richbourg, Magistrate's Salary	25 00
735	A J Richbourg, Magistrate's Salary	25 00
736	A. J. Richbourg, Magistrate's Salary	25 00
737	A. J. Richbourg, Magistrate's Salary	25 00
738	A J Richbourg, Magistrate's Salary	25 00
739	A J Richbourg, Magsstrate's Salary	25 00
740	A J Richbourg, Magistrate's Salary	25 00
741	A J Richbourg, Magistrate's Salary	25 00
742	A J Richbourg, Magistrate's Salary	25 00
743	A J Richbourg, Magistrate's Salary	22 22
744	A J Richbourg, Magistrate's Salary	3 00
745	J M Windham, Judge of Probate, Lunacy	10 00
746	J M Windham, Judge of Probate, Lunacy	5 00
747	J M Windham, Judge of Probate	10 80
748	Ed. Taylor, Cap-sills	6 25
749	I J Hodge, Shingles for Poor House	119 55
750	Louis Appelt, Printing and Blanks	6 25
1	W T Kelly, Magistrate's Constable	6 25
2	S M Geddings, Magistrate's Constable	6 25
3	B M Hardy, Magistrate's Constable	8 33
4	J H Keels, Magistrate's Salary	100 00
5	S P Holladay, Visiting Public Schools	8 33
6	A P Ragin, Magistrate's Salary	25 00
7	J E Richbourg, Magistrate's Salary	172 90
8	J S Bell, et al, Road Engine	16 50
9	J A Way, Supplies to Poor	20 50
10	B M Hardy, Road Overseer	8 33
11	J H Keels, Magistrate's Salary	6 25
12	S M Geddings, Magistrate's Constable	4 00
13	J H Hardy, Township Board Assessor	60 00
14	W I Hudnal, et al, Guards Chaingang	1000 00
15	The Bank of Manning, Money Barrowed	77 20
16	E B Gamble, Sheriff, Dieting Account	19 80
17	S M Youmans, Conveying Prisoners	9 00
18	J C Jenkinson, Supplies to Poor	21 02
19	J C Jenkinson, Road Work	8 33
20	A P Ragin, Magistrate's Salary	6 25
21	S M Geddings, Magistrate's Constable	120 00
22	W I Hudnal, et al, Guard Chaingang	6 25
23	W T Kelly, Magistrate's Constable	18 70
24	Dr. A S Todd, Vaccinating	114 74
25	Mrs Sarah E Weeks, Overpaid Tax	12 50
26	T M Beard, Magistrate's Constable	13 50
27	E B Brown, Clerk Board County Commissioners, etc	7 00
28	H B Ridgeway, Wood for Road Engine	23 02
29	J C Barrett, Road Work	7 50
30	S N Welch, Road Work	9 00
31	McIntosh Bros, Supplies to Poor	5 80
32	B P Broadway, Expenses to Columbia	14 04
33	Dickson Hardware Co, Supplies for Chaingang	61 80
34	E B Gamble, Sheriff, Dieting Account	10 00
35	W R Evans, Care of Pauper	126 02
36	Manning Hardware Co, Supplies for Chaingang	71 27
37	B A Johnson, Supplies to Poor	107 19
38	B A Johnson, Supplies Chaingang	12 50
29	E B Brown, Clerk Board County Commissioners	16 66
40	W T Tobias, Part Coroner's Salary	25 00
41	E C Dickson, Part Auditor's Salary	16 66
42	W T Tobias, Part Coroner's Salary	25 00
43	E C Dickson, Part Auditor's Salary	9 00
44	Dr. H L Wilson, Post Mortem and Medicine for Pauper	9 00
45	John H Mahoney, Road Work	11 25
46	The Manning Grocery Co, Supplies to Poor	4 00
47	J E Consar, Townsphip Board Assessor	4 00
48	J H Hardy, Township Board Assessor	42 75
49	Lionel C Stukes, M D, Professional Services	2 00
50	A P Brock, Township Board Assessor	7 00
51	John Johnson, Wood	13 50
52	E P Geddings, Road Work	2 48
53	R H Jennings, State Treasurer, Balance Interest on Loan	48 83
54	R H Jennings, State Treasurer, Premium Policy on Jail	8 33
55	J H Keels, Magistrate's Salary	12 00
56	T C Owens, Board	22 50
57	B F Sports, Road Work	14 45
58	S L Krasnoff, Furniture for Court House	25 00
59	Belle Holladay, Clerk for Superintendent Education	112 50
60	S P Holladay, Superintendent Education	6 25
61	T M Beard, Magistrate's Constable	8 50
62	J P Turbevile, Magistrate Acting Coroner	31 70
63	George A Ridgill, Road Work	20 25
64	J C Ridgeway, Road Work	19 50
65	J W Hilton, Road Work	6 25
66	W T Kelly, Magistrate's Constable	

Attest:
E. B. BROWN, Clerk Board.

T. C. OWENS,
Supervisor Clarendon Co.

NAPOLEON'S ESCAPES.

Reckless of Danger, the Great Soldier Was Often Wounded.

In reply to the question in what engagements he considered himself to have been in the greatest danger of losing his life Napoleon once said, "In the commencement of my campaigns." Indeed, if further proof were demanded to show that he did not spare himself at Toulon it is only necessary to add that during the ten weeks of its siege Napoleon, in addition to a bayonet wound in his thigh, had three horses shot under him, while at the siege of Acre during the expedition to Egypt he lost no fewer than four in the same manner.

During the last days of his life, when captivity, disappointment and sickness had well nigh completed their work, it is said that the agony of his fatal disease drew from him on many occasions the pitiful cry of, "Why did the cannon balls spare me?"

During his long military career Napoleon fought sixty battles, while Caesar fought but fifty. In the early part of his career he was utterly reckless of danger while on the battlefield, and this spirit of fearlessness contributed largely to the love and esteem in which he was held by his armies. There was a curious belief among the English in Napoleon's time that he had never been wounded, and indeed the report was current that he carefully if not in a cowardly manner refrained from exposing himself. Nothing could be more contrary to the truth, for he was in reality several times severely wounded, but as he wished to impress upon his troops the belief that good fortune never deserted him and that, like Achilles, he was well nigh invulnerable, he always made a secret of his many dangers. He therefore enjoined once for all upon the part of his immediate staff the most absolute silence regarding all circumstances of this nature, for it is almost impossible to calculate the confusion and disorder which would have resulted from the slightest report or the smallest doubt relative to his existence. Upon the single thread of this man's life depended not only the fate and government of a great empire, but the whole policy and destiny of Europe as well.

Grip Quickly Knocked Out.

"Some weeks ago during the severe winter weather both my wife and myself contracted severe colds which speedily developed into the worst kind of la grippe with all its miserable symptoms," says Mr. J. S. Egleston of Maple Landing, Iowa. "Knees and joints aching, muscles sore, head stopped up, eyes and nose running, with alternate spells of chills and fever. We began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, aiding the same with a double dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, and by its liberal use soon completely knocked out the grip." Sold by The Arant Co. Drug Store, successors to The R. B. Loryea Drug Store.

A HISTORIC JOURNEY

CAESAR RODNEY'S GREAT HORSE-BACK RIDE IN 1776.

How the Declaration of Independence Was Saved by a Vote In the Session of the Provisional Congress In Philadelphia.

It happened on that famous Fourth of July, 1776, the day on which the American colonies were declared free and independent states. If Caesar Rodney had not made his historic ride there might not have been any free America today.

The provisional congress was in session at Philadelphia, each of the thirteen colonies having representatives there. It was a great congress, and a momentous question was before the distinguished body. The great charter of our freedom had been written by Jefferson, and Benjamin Harrison, father and great-grandfather of presidents, had presented it to congress on Monday, July 1. What would the Continental congress do?

In order that our country should be free and independent the declaration must be adopted. This could be done if only the colonies were divided, and there were some good men who did not believe it best to take this step at this time. Four of the seven delegates of Pennsylvania were opposed to it, and, of the two Delaware delegates present, Thomas McKean was in favor of independence, but George Read was opposed to the measure. Caesar Rodney, the other member, was in the southern part of his state in the capacity of a brigadier general, organizing and drilling troops for the coming struggle.

Two of the opposing Pennsylvania delegates were persuaded to absent themselves, and thus the Keystone State would favor the declaration, but the vote of Caesar Rodney was necessary to carry the state of Delaware. A messenger was dispatched in hot haste to summon him to Philadelphia, and then for four days the "patriots of '76" talked and maneuvered to delay the final vote. On Thursday, July 4, congress was to vote on the momentous question.

On the afternoon of the 3d the messenger found Caesar Rodney in Sussex county, more than eighty miles from Philadelphia. General Rodney was at that time forty-six years old, with a tall, lean, worn figure, his face scarred by a cancer that was finally to cause his death. The brave patriot did not hesitate. "Saddle the black!" he commanded, and in ten minutes he had mounted his faithful steed and was galloping as if for life to the northward.

Eighty miles away from congress, which was waiting for him to declare the independence of the colonies. The thought caused him to drive his spurs deep into his horse's flanks and sent him flying along the long, dusty highway that stretched away toward the Quaker City. It was one of the great rides of history. That black steed bore the destinies of America, and his rider knew it, and there was neither halt nor delay.

The sun went down, and the stars came out one by one in the blue vault of heaven, and that solitary rider rushed on his way. All through the cool summer night Caesar Rodney kept up his reckless pace.

The stars faded out of the morning sky, and the sun came up red and fiery, the herald of a sultry day. And still Caesar Rodney kept on his way. He was yet many miles from Philadelphia. His horse was jaded, and he was travel worn and covered with dust, but the patriot did not slacken his rein. He must be there to vote for the independence of America. And he was there. All that hot, sweltering July day the delegates of the colonial congress were talking and voting in Independence hall. The session had begun. The president, John Hancock, was in the chair, and the clerk, John Dickinson, was calling the colonies one by one. Virginia had voted and Massachusetts and the great state of New York and the little state of Rhode Island, and now New Jersey was voting, and Caesar Rodney had not come.

Anxious and worried, Thomas McKean went out to the door of Independence hall. Would his friend and compatriot be too late? His face brightened as he heard the sound of hurrying hoof beats coming up Chestnut street. A foaming, panting steed dashed into the yard. Its dusty rider leaped to the ground. Booted and spurred and the dust of his long ride thick on his long flapped coat and iron gray hair, Caesar Rodney entered the hall of congress leaning on his friend McKean's arm.

He was just in time. The vote of Delaware was being called. George Read voted "Nay." "Aye!" called the clear voice of Thomas McKean. It was a tie. All eyes turned to Caesar Rodney. The famous rider cleared his throat, and many a patriot heart beat with pride as he declared in firm tone: "The voice of my constituents and of all sensible and honest men, I believe, is in favor of independence, and my own judgment concurs with them; therefore I vote for the Declaration."

And so Caesar Rodney by his famous ride and by his noble vote helped to settle the question of independence and insured the future celebrations of the Fourth of July.

The Saturnalia.

The saturnalia was a midwinter feast of the Romans in honor of Saturn, beginning on Dec. 17. On this occasion great license was given to every one to do what he pleased, and even the slaves were permitted much liberty of speech and action. All work was suspended, the houses and temples were decorated, congratulations were exchanged and presents sent as with us at Christmas.

Blood Poisoning

resuls from chronic constipation, which is quickly cured by Dr. King's New Life Pill. They remove all poisonous germs from the system and infuse new life and vigor: cure sour stomach, nausea, headache, dizziness and colic, without griping or discomfort. 25c. Guaranteed by The Arant Co. Drug Store, successors to The R. B. Loryea druggists.

Don't Tie Yourself Up.

Don't tie a cough or a cold up in your system by taking a remedy that binds the bowels. Take Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar. It is different from all other cough syrups. It is better. It opens the bowels—expels all cold from the system, relieves coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, etc. An ideal remedy for young and old. Children like it. Sold by The Arant Co. Drug Store, successors to The R. B. Loryea Drug Store.

A THIMBLE OF GOLD

IT IS MADE OF METAL ALLOYED DOWN TO FOURTEEN CARATS.

The Process of Manufacture, From the Ingots of Pure Gold Fresh From the Subtreasury to the Finished Shining Product.

Out of whatever part of the earth it may originally have been dug, the gold from which thimbles are made in Philadelphia was bought at the United States subtreasury in the city in the form of snug little ingots, brick shaped and about two and a half inches long, an inch and a quarter wide and about an inch thick.

These little ingots would be of a convenient size for paperweights. But they would be rather heavy for such use and probably too expensive for most people, for each one contains, of pure gold, 24 carats fine, metal of the value of about $600.

Gold of this fineness would be much too soft for thimbles, and it is alloyed down to 14 carats, in which condition it is rolled into sheets of suitable thickness. In the first process of manufacture a sheet of this gold is run into a machine which cuts out of it a disk in size sufficient to form a thimble, the same machine stamping this disk also into the form of a straight sided capsule with irregular edges.

Then the thimble blank goes into another machine, in which a die stamps it into its conical shape. Out of this machine it goes into an annealing furnace for tempering and from that into an acid bath for cleaning and the removal of the fire coating.

Then the thimble is put into a lathe to be turned down to its final shape and dimensions. It is dull colored when it goes into the lathe, but at the first touch of the keen edged cutting tool it shows a glistening narrow band of bright gold surface, which is widened in a moment to cover the whole length of the thimble as the skillful worker shifts the tool along.

With repeated application of the tool the operator brings the crown of the thimble into its perfect form and cuts down along the thimble's sides to bring the walls of the thimble to the requisite thickness, and he defines and finishes the smooth band that runs around the lower part of the thimble and brings into relief the rounded rim that encircles the thimble at its opening at once to give it a finishing ornamental grace there and to stiffen it. The glistening little gold shavings that he cuts off in these various operations all fall into a canvas trough suspended between him and the bench upon which stands the lathe.

With that last touch to its rim in this stage of making the former has grown marvelously more thimble-like in appearance, but somehow it still lacks the breath, so to speak, of thimble life; it lacks yet the familiar indentations in its surface that serve to support the needle and to hold it in place. These the thimble maker now proceeds to make, and the making of these is nice work indeed.

It is done with a tool called a knurle. There is an end knurle and a side knurle. An end knurle is simply a handle having set in it a tiny, thin revolving wheel of steel, upon whose periphery is a continuous encircling row of little bosses or knobs corresponding in size to the indentations to be made. The side knurle has in place of such a wheel a little steel cylinder of a length sufficient to cover that section of the thimble that is to be indented on its sides, this cylinder having knobs all over its surface, as the end knurle wheel has around its edges, and turning, like the wheel, on its axis.

The thimble in the lathe is turning with 2,500 revolutions a minute, and it seems as though the application to its surface of any sort of tool with protuberances on it must leave there only a jangled and mixed up lot of irregular marks. But now with the end knurle the thimble maker makes an indentation in the center of the top of the thimble, and then he proceeds rapidly and with perfect certainty with the end knurle to describe around that center concentric rings of indentations, with the indentations all perfectly made and the rings all perfectly spaced, from the center to the circumference of the top.

You may see him do this, but you can't tell how he is able to do it. And then with the side knurle he makes the indentations in the sides of the thimble, making there as well, as he deftly presses the tool against it, indentations that run absolutely uniform and true and that end at their lower edge in a perfectly true encircling line.

It is astonishing and a pleasant thing to see how it develops and comes to itself with the making of these familiar indentations, and now there remains to be done to it only the polishing inside and out and you have the finished gold thimble.—Philadelphia Press.

Hard Lines For Bachelors.

"Korea's the wrong place for bachelors," said a traveler. "Bachelors in Korea are considered as children and have only children's privileges. You, a Korean bachelor, get thirsty. You enter a rest house and call for palm wine. The pretty little amber colored waitress says:

"'Married?'

"'No,' says you.

"'Heraus, then,' says she. And out you go unslaked.

"You want to vote, but they won't let you if you are not married.

"You apply for a job somewhere. 'How many children have you?' is the first question you're asked.

"And as soon as you say you're unmarried they laugh in your face to think that you should presume to apply for work anywhere."

Where Babies Swim.

"I spend my winters in Samoa," said a traveler. "It is always summer there. There the babies swim. Can you imagine a quainter, a more charming sight than a host of babies, none over two years old, laughing and crowing and swimming like fish in pools of clear sea water? You will see this sight in Samoa. Samoan women believe sea baths benefit babies, and in that equable climate they bathe their little ones daily the year around. The youngsters soon learn to swim. They can swim before they can walk. And to see these pretty brown babies swimming in the sea is well worth a 5,000 mile trip to Samoa."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

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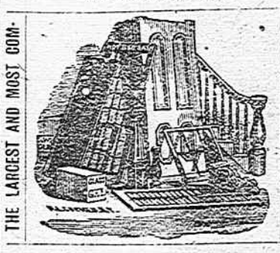

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